Numb. 10040.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday September 30, to Saturday October 4, 1760.

Whitehall, October 4.

THE King has been pleaſed to grant unto William Melliſh, Eſq; the Office of Receiver-General and Caſhier of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the room of Roger Townſhend, Eſq; deceaſed.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint William Burton, John Orlebar, Auguſtine Earle, John Wyndham Bowyer, Frederick Frankland, David Papillon the Younger, William Cayley, and George Lewis Scott, Eſqrs. together with Henry Poole, Eſq; in the room of William Melliſh, Eſq; to be His Majeſty's Commiſſioners of the Revenue of Exciſe, within England, Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Admiralty-Office, October 4.

Captain Paſton, of His Majeſty's Ship the Tweed, has brought to Spithead the Elizabeth Privatier of St. Malo's, which he took on the 30th paſt, between Cherburg and Portland: She mounts ſix Carriage and ſix Swivel Guns, with 41 Men. She had been out ten Days, and had taken nothing.

Admiralty-Office, Sept 9, 1760.

Notice is hereby given, that in Purſuance of the Directions of an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 32d Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, entituled an Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual Manning His Majeſty's Navy, and for the prevention of Piracies and Robberies by Crews of private Ships of War, a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for Tryal of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Thurſday the 30th of October next, at Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.

Notice is alſo hereby given, that for the Future an Admiralty Seſſion will be held in the ſeveral Months of March and October in every Year, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act of Parliament.

Ph. Stephens.

General Poſt Office, April 12, 1760.

Publick Notice is hereby given, That, for the Time to come, no Perſon whatſoever will be permitted to paſs from England, in any of the King's Packet Boats, ſtationed at Harwich or Dover, without firſt obtaining a Paſſport from one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

All Perſons, intending to return to England in the ſaid Packet Boats, are in like Manner to produce a Paſſport from His Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, or from His Majeſty's Conſul or Vice-Conſul at Fluſhing, before they can be received on Board.

By Command of the Poſt maſter General,
Henry Potts, *Secretary.*

[Price Three-Pence.]

Navy Office, Sept. 22, 1760.

The Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy give Notice, That on Tueſday the 7th of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, Commiſſioner Hughes will expoſe to Sale, at the Pay-Office in His Majeſty's Yard at Portſmouth, Several Lots of old Stores, conſiſting of old Canvas in Paper Stuff, old Hammacoes with Clews, old Caſt Iron in Pots, &c. old Ropes, ditto in Paper Stuff, Junk and ditto in Paper Stuff; where any Perſons, willing to be Purchaſers, may have the Liberty of viewing them at any Time in the common Working Hours of the Yard, till the Day of Sale.

And as a Depoſit of 25 per Cent. or in Proportion thereto, is to be made by the Perſons who ſhall purchaſe the ſaid Stores, all Perſons, that ſhall attend the ſaid Sale, are to take Notice, and come prepared for that Purpoſe; and unleſs the Stores ſo purchaſed, ſhall be paid for and taken away, at the End of Forty Days after the Day of Sale, the Depoſit ſhall be forfeited, and become the Property of the Crown.

Navy-Office, Oct. 2, 1760.

The Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy give Notice, That on Tueſday the 14th Inſtant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, they will expoſe to Sale at this Office, Several Lots of old Stores, conſiſting of Junk, Paper Stuff in decayed Ropes and Strapping of Blocks, decayed Mats, Hammacoes, Lanthorns, Nets, Lines, Anchors, and Smiths Bellows, Oakam, Refuſe Ends and Rakings, lying in His Majeſty's Yard at Chatham; where ſuch Perſons, as are willing to be Purchaſers, may have the Liberty of viewing them at any Time in the common Working Hours of the Yard, till the Day of Sale. And as a Depoſit of Twenty-five Pounds per Cent. or in Proportion thereto, is to be made by the Perſons who ſhall purchaſe the ſaid Stores, all Perſons, who ſhall attend the ſaid Sale, are to take Notice thereof, and come prepared for that Purpoſe; and unleſs the Stores ſo purchaſed, ſhall be paid for and taken away at the End of Forty Days after the Day of Sale, the Depoſit ſhall be forfeited, and become the Property of the Crown.

London Aſſurance Houſe, Oct. 1, 1760.

The Court of Directors of the London Aſſurance Corporation hereby give Notice, That the Dividend Warrants, for the Half Year ending at Michaelmas laſt, will be ready to be delivered and paid on Monday the 20th of this Inſtant, and will continue to be delivered and paid on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from Ten in the Forenoon till One, Holidays excepted.

Briſtol, Guildhall, Sept. 1, 1760.

The Truſtees appointed by the Act of Parliament for Rebuilding Briſtol Bridge, &c. do hereby give Notice, that their next General Meeting will be held at the Guildhall in the City of Briſtol, on Monday the 6th Day of October next, at Nine of the Clock in the Fore-

noon

noon, when they will be ready to receive further Plans and Eſtimates of the Expence for Rebuilding Briſtol Bridge, Erecting a Temporary Bridge adjoining, and Opening the Avenues thereto; after which Meeting no other Plans or Eſtimates will be received.

Thomas Symons, *Clerk to the Truſtees.*

Notice is hereby given to the Company of His Majeſty's Ship Surprize, Charles Antrobus, Eſq; Commander, that their reſpective Shares of the neat Proceeds of the Levier French Privateer, taken by her the 16th of April 1759, will be paid at the French Horn in Crutched Fryars, on Saturday the 25th of October 1760; and that the Shares not then demanded, will be paid at the ſame Place the laſt Saturday in every Month, for three Years after.

By James Benſley, *Agent in Fenchurch-ſtreet.*

Advertiſements.

Dr. *ANDERSON*'s, or The Famous *SCOTS* PILLS;

ARE faithfully prepared only by JAMES INGLISH, Son of DAVID INGLISH, deceaſed, at the Unicorn, over-againſt the New Church in the Strand, London; and to prevent Counterfeits from Scotland, as well as in and about London, you are deſired to take Notice, That the true Pills have their Boxes ſealed on the Top (in black Wax) with a Lyon Rampant, and Three Mullets Argent, Dr. Anderſon's Head betwixt I. I. with his Name round it, and Iſabella Engliſh underneath the Shield in a Scroll. They are of excellent Uſe in all Caſes where Purging is neceſſary, and may be taken with Epſom, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

DR. *JAMES*'s Powder for FEVERS, and other Inflammatory Diſtempers, publiſhed by Virtue of His MAJESTY's ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, will remove (as has been experienced in many thouſand Caſes) any continual acute Fever in a few Hours, though attended with Convulſions, Light-headedneſs, and the worſt Symptoms: But if taken in the Beginning of a Fever, one Doſe is generally ſufficient to perform a Cure. *

It is likewiſe a moſt effectual Remedy for all internal Inflammation, Pleuriſies, Quincies, acute Rheumatiſms, and the Lowneſs of Spirits, and Uneaſineſſes proceeding from ſlow and latent Fevers, which are generally miſtaken for Vapours and Hyſterics; it is extremely effectual in the Small Pox, Meaſles, and St. Anthony's Fire; and a ſingle Doſe remarkably ſtops the Progreſs of a Cold, and certainly prevents the ill Conſequences ariſing from that very common Diſorder, the Source of almoſt all Diſtempers.

This Powder (which is a very ſafe and pleaſant Medicine to take) is ſold by J. Newbery at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, London; and by J. Hoey, jun. in Skinner Row, Dublin; at 2 s. 6 d. the two Doſes, with good Allowance to thoſe who buy it for charitable Uſes, or to ſell again.

* See a Diſſertation on Fevers, and other Inflammatory Diſtempers, ſold at the Places above-mentioned. Price 6 d.

WHEREAS in Purſuance of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the ſeveral Debts herein after-mentioned have been ſeveral Years ago either proved in the ſaid Cauſe, or claimed before Henry Montague, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, as due from the Eſtate of William late Earl of Yarmouth, deceaſed, but ſuch Debts have not hitherto been properly verified, or made out before the ſaid Maſter, viz.

Henry Turner Broome, deceaſed, for Goods ſold	49	10	0
Edmund Brome, of Woodbridge in Suffolk, Clerk, deceaſed, Principal on Bond	100	0	0
George Bacon, deceaſed, on Note	12	9	6
John Cooper, Gent. deceaſed, for Goods ſold	36	3	0
Mark Dutton, Eſq; for Rent	70	0	0
James Fearne, of St. James's Weſtminſter, Corn-chandlar, deceaſed, Principal on Bond	375	0	0
Ditto, Principal on another Bond	85	16	0
William Hart, deceaſed, Principal on Bond	31	15	0
John Haſſell, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, Principal on Bond	120	0	0
John Moy, of Norwich, Taylor, deceaſed, Principal on Bond	68	6	0
John Noble, late Servant of the ſaid Earl, for Wages, &c.	64	14	3½
George Noble, late of St. Martin's in the Fields, but afterwards of Stoke next Nayland in Suffolk, deceaſed, Debt and Coſts on Judgment	153	8	0
Bridget Price, Principal on Bond	200	0	0
Stephen Roome, of Fleet-ſtreet, London, Undertaker for the Funeral of the ſaid Earl,	54	2	0
William Naiſh on Note,	46	15	0
John Taylor, Gent. deceaſed, Debt and oſts on Judgment in Exchequer,	232	1	2
Ditto on Judgment in Common Pleas,	507	10	0
John Till, deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	418	0	0
Thomas Cvedale, of London, Merchant, deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	100	0	0
Thomas Yallop, Fiſhmonger, deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	54	11	0
Samuel Young on Bond,			
John Shackley and Co. Brewers, at the Woodyard Brewhouſe, Long Acre,	16	2	0
Rachael Mitchell, of Duke's Court, for Coffee, Tea, &c. ſold,	12	5	0
John Harbord, of Gunton in Norfolk, Eſq; deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	160	0	0
Gamaliel Sugden, of Norwich, Gent. deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	45	0	0
William Bell, of Paſton in Norfolk, Butcher, on Note.	31	6	5
Ditto for Butchers Meat ſold,	91	3	0
Edmund Clarke, of Norwich, Mercer, deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	64	5	6
Robert Harvey, of Northwalſham in Norfolk, Clerk, deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	100	0	0
Samuel Moulton, of Lammas in Norfolk, Gent. deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	81	0	0
Peter Parham, of Norwich, Doctor in Phyſick, deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	100	0	0
Edmund Watts, of Hautboys in Norfolk, for Butchers Meat,	107	6	1
John Withers, of Northwalſham, Grocer, deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	62	5	0
John Ayde, of Horſtead in Norfolk, Eſq; deceaſed, Principal on Bond,	73	4	0
Thomas Colls, of Northwalſham, Bricklayer, deceaſed,	100	0	0
Francis Spurrell, of Aylſham, Plumber and Glazier, deceaſed,	13	1	8½
Richard Curſon, of Northwalſham, Cooper,	7	19	7
John Cotterſon otherwiſe Gotterſon, late of Aylſham, Farmer, on Balance of Accounts,	30	0	0
William Withers, of Trunk in Norfolk, deceaſed, on Note,	8	19	11
John Boyer, of Knapton in Norfolk, Blackſmith, deceaſed,	30	0	0
John Downings, of Northwalſham, Farmer, deceaſed, for Goods ſold,	13	3	6
William Edwards, of Northwalſham, Collarmaker, deceaſed,	10	4	5
Samuel Dunn, late of ditto, Plumber and Glazier,	12	15	1
Thomas Burroughs, of Aylſham, Carpenter, deceaſed,	70	13	6
Robert Pollard, of Backton in Norfolk, Blackſmith, deceaſed,	17	14	1
Francis Cruſoe, late of Oxmead in Norfolk, Clerk, on Note,	183	11	0
Thomas Starling, of Norwich, Painter, deceaſed,	17	10	0

These are to give Notice, That the ſeveral Perſons, who are now become intitled to the ſeveral Debts above-mentioned, or any of them, and all other the Creditors of the ſaid William late Earl of Yarmouth, are to come in before the ſaid Maſter, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and prove and make out ſuch their reſpective Claims and Debts, on or before the 28th Day of November next, or they will peremptorily be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

This

This Day is published,

With His Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence,

In One Large Volume Octavo,

(Price Bound 6 *s.*)

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In which the Country in Dispute between Great Britain *and* France *in* North America, *is particularly described: And the History of each Country continued down to the present Year.*

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By Mr. *SALMON*,

Illustrated with a Sett of Twenty-Three New MAPS of the several Countries; drawn by the Direction of Mr. *Salmon*, and ingraved by Mr. *Jefferys*, Geographer to his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

Printed for W. JOHNSTON, in Ludgate Street; H. WOODFALL, J. HINTON, R. BALDWIN, W. STRAHAN, R. RICHARDSON, T. LONGMAN, B LAW and Co. and S. CROWDER and Co.

October 3, 1760.

THE Shippers of Goods in the Ship Supply, Henry Downer, late Master, taken by the French, and retaken and brought into Bristol, are desired, within Fourteen Days of the Date hereof, to send in their Invoices in the Method agreed upon at a general Meeting of the Proprietors, to the Comping, House of Mr. Samuel Waterman in Finch Lane, in order to be examined, and receive a Dividend on the same, otherwise they will be excluded.

TO be sold, entire or in Parcels, pursuant to a Decree of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster, before Charles Taylor, Esq; Deputy Remembrancer of the said Court, at the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Iuner Temple, London, Several Freehold Lands, Tenements, Chief Rents, and Chattle Estates, lying in the several Parishes of Weare Giffard, Woolfardisworthy, Burrington, Northam, Bideford, and Abbotsham, in the County of Devon, late the Estates of Thomas Benson, of Northam aforesaid, Esq; Particulars whereof may be had of the said Deputy Remembrancer.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Richard Clough, Thomas Clough, Caleb Clough, and Sarah Ratcliffe, of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, Copartners, Dealers and Chapmen, intend to meet on the 1st of November next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And the Claimants are to make out their Claims or they will be disallowed.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against William Whittle, of Old-street in the County of Middlesex, Paper Stainer, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 20th of November next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against James Rivington and James Fletcher, both of Pater Noster Row in the City of London, Booksellers and Partners, intend to meet on the 6th Day of November next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Kelly otherwise Kelley, of Piccadilly, in the Parish of St. James in the Liberty of Westminster in the County of Middlesex, Innholder, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 3d Day of November next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Grace the Younger, of London, Gustavus Hunnius, and Samuel Johnson Read, of Leeds in the County of York, Merchants and Copartners, intend to meet on the 1st of November next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

WHereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against George Mercer, now or late of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Merchant, have certified to the Right Honourable Lord Henley, Baron of Grainge, Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that the said George Mercer hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act passed in the fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th of October instant.

WHereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Mathew Ryder, of Clare Market in the County of Middlesex, Grocer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Lord Henley, Baron of Grainge, Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that the said Mathew Ryder hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act passed in the fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th of October instant.

Printed by *E. Owen* and *T. Harrison* in *Warwick-Lane*. 1760.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, *October* 6, 1760.

Whitehall, October 6, 1760.

EARLY Yesterday Morning, Major Barré, and Captain Deane, arrived from North America, with Dispatches from Major General Amherst, Lord Colville, and Brigadier General Murray, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

Duplicate of a Letter from Major General Amherst to the Right Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Fort William Augustus, August 26, 1760, *and sent by Capt. Prescott, is not yet arrived.*

I SHALL now give you an Account of the Progress of His Majesty's Troops under my immediate Command, since the Date of the last Letter I did myself the Honour to write to you on the 21st of June from Schenectady.

On the 9th of July, I arrived at Oswego, and before any of the Regiments, which I had sent from Albany, could reach it, two French Vessels had appeared off Oswego. On the 6th, I dispatched some Batteaus and Men to Capt Loring, at Niagara, giving him Intelligence of the Vessels.

On the 12ht, the French Vessels appeared off the Harbour; and as I expected the two Snows hourly from Niagara, I sent out some Batteaus towards that Place, to induce the Enemy's Vessels to try to intercept them, but they stood towards Cataraqui.

The 14th, in the Evening, our two Vessels appeared: I put every Thing on Board that could be wanted, and ordered them away to the River St. Lawrence, in Hopes of cutting off the Enemy's Vessels from their Harbour. Our Vessels are the Mondaga and Mohawk; the First carrying four 9 Pounders, fourteen 6 Pounders, and 100 Seamen: The other, carrying sixteen 6 Pounders, and 90 Seamen. They sailed in Quest of the Enemy's Vessels, who appeared off of Oswego again on the 20th; and with the Precautions I had taken, in sending a Detachment forward, and giving Intelligence to Capt. Loring, I was in Hopes he could not have missed them; but they escaped him.

On the 23d, Sir William Johnson arrived, with a great Part of the Indians; the Troops came in daily from Albany.

The 25th, I had the Honour of receiving your Letter of the 29th of April by Capt. Abercrombie; and, in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, I have given out the Orders, as inclosed, to all the Troops in North America

On the 31st, Abercrombie's Regiment, with the Detachment of Gage's and New Yorkers, which I had sent to Presqu' Isle, arrived.

The 1st of August, I received a Letter from Colonel Montgomery, with an Account of his Success, in attacking and beating the Cherokee Indians, and destroying their Towns: The greatest Stroke the Indians have felt.

The 6th in the Afternoon, Murray's Regiment arrived; and the next Morning I detached Colonel Haldimand with the Light Infantry of the Army, Grenadiers, and One Battalion of Royal Highlanders, to take Post at the Bottom of the Lake, and assist the Vessels, in finding a Passage to La Galette.

The 8th and 9th, Schuyler's Regiment arrived; and on the 10th, at Day-break, I ordered the whole Army to embark. The preparing the Batteaus was not quite compleated, so that I proceeded with the Regulars, and left Brigadier General Gage to bring up the Provincials and the Rear; and, as the Sixth Row Galley was not finished, I left it behind.

I inclose to you, Sir, the Embarkation, Return, and the Number of Whale Boats and Batteaus, with which I proceeded on the Lake; and although some were lost and staved, I had the good Fortune to have only One Man drowned. The Night of the Day I set out from Oswego, proved so very bad, that I was lucky in not losing many more Batteaus. Brigadier General Gage left Oswego the next Morning, and joined me the third Day

On the 15th, I passed our Two Vessels that were got out of the right Channel, and could not get down, notwithstanding I had given the best Pilots I could procure. The same Day I joined Col. Haldimand's advanced Corps, and had Intelligence by an Oswegatchie Indian, that One of the Enemies Vessels had run aground, and was so much damaged, she could not sail from the Fort; and that the other Vessel lay off La Galette. I determined not to wait for our Vessels, and fixed a Hawitzer on Board One Row Galley; the other Four having Twelve Pounders to attack the Vessel with.

On the 16th, though I had made no Halt, from the Time I had left Oswego, I thought proper, from the Report I had received, of the Situation of the Enemy's Ships, not to lose a Moment, but proceed down the River to Swegatchie, and to attack their Post at Isle Royale: The advanced Guard, consisting of the Rangers, Gage's, Light Infantry of Regiments, and Grenadiers, with five Row Galleys, under the Command of Colonel Grant. It was very late in the Day, when I reached the Point de Baril with the advanced Guard; and I sent back to Brigadier General Gage, to land on the North Shore, in case he could not reach the Point de Baril. Soon after, we discovered the French Vessel, and it was impossible not to push on to try to attack her, as it was a Calm. She fired her Signal Guns, on seeing the advanced Guard. Night coming on so fast, that it was impracticable to attack her, and then I ordered the advanced Guard to row into the South Shore; and the Army, late at Night, reached the Point de Baril.

The 17th, at Day-break, the Enemy's Vessel made an Attempt to sail up the River; Colonel Williamson attacked her with the five Row Galleys; the Wind became calm, which favoured much; the Row Galleys could not do better than they did; they fired one hundred and eighteen Rounds: The Vessel fired seventy-two; had three Men killed, twelve wounded, and then struck. A Serjeant of Artillery was killed on board one of the Row Galleys; and a New York Provincial lost his Leg. The Vessel had ten 12 Pounders, with four Swivels, and 100 Men, commanded by M. la Broquerie. This Day I took Possession of Swegatchie, and encamped there; and sent two Engineers, with Parties, down the River, to view the Coasts and Situation of the Islands near L'Isle Royale.

On the 18th at Day-break, the advanced Guard was ready, but the Repairs of the Row Galleys and Vessels took up some Time. The Engineers did not return till Ten o'Clock in the Morning; it was excessive bad Weather; but I was determined to seize the first Moment to invest the Place; and as the Report of the Engineers made no Alteration in the Dispositions I had made, I pursued it in the following Manner; I took with me Gage's Regiment, three Row Galleys, the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, first Brigade of Regulars, Schuyler's Regiment of Provincials, and the greatest Part of the

the Indians with Sir William Johnſon, and ſome Light Field-Pieces; and rowed down by the North Shore, paſſed the Fort, and took Poſſeſſion of the Iſlands and Coaſts below it; whilſt two Companies of Rangers, two Row-Galleys, the ſecond Brigade of Regulars, Lyman's Regiment of Provincials, with the Remainder of the Indians, under the Command of Colonel Haldimand, were to row down the South Shore, to take Poſt oppoſite to the Foot, where they were under Cover: the other Provincial Regiments, and the heavy Artillery, remained at Swegatchie. The Veſſel ſailed down the Middle of the River, between the two Columns, to anchor at Random Shot from the Fort. This was effected with a ſmart Cannonading from the Fort on the Troops, rowing along the North Shore, and againſt the Veſſel, which ſunk one Row-Galley, killed two Men in another Row-Galley; one Man had his Thigh ſhot off, and Seven were wounded: Several Boats and Oars ſtruck with their Shot. At Eleven at Night, the laſt Boat came in, and the Place was compleatly inveſted. Iſle Gallot and L'Abbe Picquets Iſland were found abandoned; the Enemy having left them in a great Hurry, as we found the Scalps they had taken on the Mohawk River, with Tools and Utenſils of various Kinds; two Swivels, Barrels of Pitch, and a Quantity of Iron. Our Indians, on finding the Scalps, burnt the Chapel, and all the Houſes. In the Night I tried to get up the Row Galley that was ſunk, but could not effect it.

On the 19th, at Day-break, I viewed the Iſlands, with Colonel Williamſon and Lieutenant Colonel Eyre, and fixed the Batteries, one on each of the two Iſlands neareſt the Fort; and one on a Point of Land on the South Shore. Detachments were immediately to open Ground. The Fort fired at the Veſſel, which was returned; but I directed Lieutenant St. Clair, to whom I had given the Command of the Veſſel, to avoid firing rather than keep it up. In the Afternoon, our two Veſſels appeared; I ſent Orders to them, to anchor at Random Shot from the Fort, and to avoid firing. At Night, I got the Row Galley up, and ſaved the Gun, that was wounded, but not rendered unſerviceable; prepared Faſcines, and every Thing for carrying on the Siege; and ordered the heavy Artillery to come down this Night from Swegatchie.

20th. I ordered the Provincial Regiments from Swegatchie, leaving one Regiment of the Connecticut Troops poſted at that Place.

23d. Began to fire from all the Batteries. The Enemy drew in their Guns, and tried to put them under Cover. After ſome Time firing, I made a Diſpoſition for ſtorming the Fort, with the Grenadiers of the Army, and ordered the Veſſels to fall down cloſe on the Fort, having put as many Marks-Men on Board each Ship, as the Commanding Officers choſe to have, in order to keep the Enemy from their Batteries. The going down of the Veſſels to the Fort, was not effected in the Manner I could have wiſhed, and I determined not to purſue my Plan that Day. The Fort fired a great Deal of Ammunition without much Execution; and our Batteries, by Degrees, diſmounted their Guns, and made them very ſhy of ſtanding to their Batteries.

The Fire of our Batteries continued till Yeſterday in the Afternoon, when the Garriſon beat a Parley, and I received a Copy of, which, Sir, I ſend you incloſed, a Letter from M. Pouchot, Commandant, and I ſent him the Terms of Capitulation ſigned, that he might copy it, ſign it, and ſend it back to me; after which Lieutenant Colonel Maſſey, with three Companies of Grenadiers, took Poſſeſſion of the Fort.

As I imagine, Sir, it may be agreeable to you to know ſeveral Particulars of our Paſſage on the Lake, the Siege of the Fort, and the apparent Situation of this Country, I ſend Capt. Preſcott, one of my Aides de Camp, with this, that he may give you a clear information of any Thing you may chuſe to know; and I incloſe to you all Papers that I judge may tend to give you a thorough Inſight into Affairs here.

I ſend you a Liſt of the Artillery, Stores, &c. that have been taken in the Fort which I intend to have repaired, as I think it by much the beſt Situation I can take, for entirely commanding Lake Ontario, and effectually covering the Mohawk River, and all that Part of His Majeſty's Dominions from the Inſults or Inroads of the Savages: And I beg Leave to add my Aſſurances, that I ſhall make the utmoſt Diſpatch I can, in proceeding down the River St. Laurence, and proſecuting the Operations of the Campaign, according to his Majeſty's gracious Intentions.

I am with the utmoſt Reſpect, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Amherſt to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Montreal, the 8th of Sept. 1760.

ON the 26th of Auguſt, I did myſelf the Honour of writing to you, by Capt. Preſcott, to give you an Account of the Progreſs of His Majeſty's Arms to that Time; ſince which, I have proceeded to this Place.

From the 26th to the 30th, I was employed in repairing ſome Part of the Fort, mending Batteaus, and fitting out the Veſſels, beſides making ſuch Preparations, as I judged eſſentially neceſſary for the Paſſage of the Army down the River.

On the 31ſt I ſat out, rowed 24 Miles, and encamped on Iſle au Chat; the Rapides were more frightful than dangerous.

Sept. 1ſt. I paſſed the Long Saut, marched covering Parties on the Shore, the Boats were obliged to row in ſingle File, and keep at ſome Diſtance; this took up great Time, though the Current of the River was violent. The Rapides were full of broken Waves, the Batteaus took in Water, a Corporal and 3 Men of the Royal Highlanders were drowned: I encamped at Johnſon's Point, 14 Miles from Iſle au Chat. I ſent Parties forward on the Lake; Sir William Johnſon went to an Indian Village, Aſqueſaſhna, to aſſure them of Protection on their good Behaviour.

2d. I rowed 24 Miles down Lake St. Francis, and encamped at Point au Beau det. M. La Corne, with a Party, had been here, and at the Indian Village. Very violent Rain and Wind came on at Night; luckily our Boats were in ſheltered Coves.

3d. The bad Weather continuing, the Army halted; a Scouting Party brought in a Priſoner from the Ceders.

4th. The Army was in their Boats ſoon after Day-break; the Weather was favourable for paſſing the worſe Part of the River, but I am ſorry to acquaint you, the Rapides were the Occaſion of 84 Men being drowned. We loſt likewiſe 29 Batteaus of Regiments, 17 of Artillery, with ſome Artillery and Stores. 17 Whale-Boats, and one Row-Galley were ſtaved; the Guns, with ſome Stores and Proviſions, will be ſaved. I encamped this Night at Iſle Perrot, about two Miles from the River, with the Regulars. It was too late for the greateſt Part of the Artillery and the Provincials to proceed there, and they encamped on the River Side.

5th. The Inhabitants of the Iſlaud had all run into the Woods, and abandoned their Houſes; ſome were taken, and ſome came in: I had the Oath of Allegiance tendered to them, and I put them in quiet Poſſeſſion of their Houſes; and they ſeemed as much ſurprized with their Treatment, as they were happy with it. The neceſſary Repairs of Boats put it out of my Power to proceed this Day. The Remains of the Artillery and the Provincial Regiments joined me.

6th. The Army was in their Boats ſoon after Day-break; I rowed in four Columns by the Right, as I intended to land on my Left, at la Chine, on the Iſland of Montreal, about

3 Leagues

3 Leagues from my laſt Camp; the Weather was favourable, and I landed without Oppoſition; ſome flying Parties run into Montreal, after a few Shots: To make the moſt of the Day I could, I marched on: The Parties had broke up one Bridge, which was ſoon repaired; and, after a March of 2 Leagues, I formed the Troops on a Plain before Montreal, where we lay the Night on our Arms; and I got up two 12 Pounders, five 6, and five 3 Pounders, of light Artillery. I left the New York Troops and two Connecticut Regiments for the Security of the Boats at La Chine.

7th. In the Morning, two Officers came to an advanced Poſt, with a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, referring me to what one of them, le Colonel Bougainville, had to ſay. The Converſation ended, with a Ceſſation of Arms, till Twelve o'Clock, at which Time the Propoſals came: I returned mine, and wrote to the Marquis de Vaudreuil. This was followed by another Letter from the Governor: I ſent my Anſwer. I then received a Letter from M. de Levis, which I anſwered. The Troops lay on their Arms at Night, and ſoon after Day I had a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, which I anſwered, and ſent Major Abercrombie into Town, to bring me the Articles of Capitulation, ſigned by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, of which I have ſent him a Duplicate ſigned by me; and Colonel Haldimand, with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Army, has taken poſſeſſion of a Poſt, and will proceed To morrow in fulfilling the Articles of Capitulation. I thought it better, from the Number of Battalions, to oblige them not to ſerve during the preſent War, than to incumber England with them as Priſoners of War. I ſhall do myſelf the Honour of ſending the Colours of the Battalions to you by the next Occaſion.

Governor Murray, with the Troops from Quebec, landed below the Town Yeſterday, and Colonel Haviland with his Corps (that took Poſſeſſion of the Iſle au Noix which the Enemy abandoned on the 28th) is this Day arrived at the South Shore oppoſite my Camp. I ſhould not do Juſtice to Governor Murray and Colonel Haviland, if I did not aſſure you they have executed the Orders I gave them to the utmoſt of my Wiſhes. I muſt likewiſe beg Leave to ſay, I am obliged to Brigadier General Gage for the Aſſiſtance he has given me, and I have taken the Liberty to give in public Orders, my Aſſurances to the three Armies, that I would take the firſt Opportunity of acquainting the King, with the Zeal and Bravery which has always been exerted by the Officers and Soldiers of the Regular and Provincial Troops; as alſo by His Majeſty's faithful Indian Allies.

Sir William Johnſon has taken unwearied Pains in keeping the Indians in humane Bounds; and I have the Pleaſure to aſſure you, that not a Peaſant, Woman, or Child, has been hurt by them, or a Houſe burnt, ſince I entered what was the Enemy's Country.

A compleat Liſt of Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, Stores, &c in the ſeveral Poſts, as well as thoſe of Montreal, ſhall be made out, which I ſhall tranſmit to you: Time does not permit this at preſent to be done.

I am to acknowledge the Honour of receiving, on the 30th of Auguſt, your Duplicate of the 14th, with your Letter of the 20th of June, encloſing a Copy of Inſtructions to Lord Colville of the 20th of June. The Aſſurances you have been pleaſed to give me of His Majeſty's Approbation, on the Receipt of my ſeveral Diſpatches, makes me very happy.

I ſhall now uſe my utmoſt Endeavours for ſettling every Thing in this Country to keep a ſure Poſſeſſion of it; and I ſhall immediately diſpoſe of the Troops in ſuch Manner, that I may compleatly finiſh the Forts which were began laſt Year; and as far as the Seaſon will permit me, I ſhall repair or erect ſuch Forts or Poſts, as may be neceſſary for ſtrengthening and inſuring the future Command of the Lakes, with the Poſſeſſion of every Part of the South Side of the River St. Laurence.

I incloſe to you, Sir, a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation, with Copies of all the Letters that have paſſed, for your full Information of the whole Tranſaction.

I imagine there may be many Particulars you may like to know in what has paſſed ſince I diſpatched Captain Preſcott, and I now ſend Major Barré with this, that you may receive all the Intelligence I can give you of the apparent State of every Thing in this Country.

I am, with the utmoſt Reſpect, &c..

JEFF. AMHERST.

Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

I Send to your Excellency M. de Bougainville, Colonel of Foot, accompanied by M. de Lac, Captain in the *Regiment de la Reine*; you may rely on all that the ſaid Colonel ſhall ſay to your Excellency in my Name.

I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Conſideration, &c. (Signed) VAUDREUIL.

His Excellency Major General Amherſt, &c.

Camp before Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

I Am to thank your Excellency for the Letter you honoured me with this Morning by Colonel Bougainville: Since which the Terms of Capitulation, which you demand, have been delivered to me. I ſend them back to your Excellency with thoſe I have reſolved to grant you, and there only remains for me to deſire that your Excellency will take a Determination as ſoon as poſſible, as I ſhall make no Alteration in them. If your Excellency accepts of theſe Conditions, you may be aſſured that I will take Care they ſhall be duly executed, and that I ſhall take a particular Pleaſure to alleviate your Fate as much as poſſible, by procuring to you, and to your *Suite*, all the Conveniencies that depend on me.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.

Montreal, Sept. 7. 1760.

SIR,

I Have received the Letter your Excellency has honoured me with this Day, as well as the Anſwer to the Articles which I had cauſed to be propoſed to you by M. de Bougainville.

I ſend the ſaid Colonel back to your Excellency, and I perſuade myſelf that you will allow him to make, by Word of Mouth, a Repreſentation to your Excellency, which I cannot diſpenſe with myſelf from making.

I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Conſideration, &c. (Signed) VAUDREUIL.

His Excellency Major General Amherſt.

Camp before Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

MAJOR Abercrombie has this Moment delivered to me the Letter with which your Excellency has honoured me, in Anſwer to that which I had addreſſed to you, with the Conditions on which I expect that Canada ſhall Surrender: I have already had the Honour to inform your Excellency, that I ſhould not make any Alteration in them; I cannot deviate from this Reſolution: Your Excellency will therefore be pleaſed to take a Determination immediately, and acquaint me in your Anſwer, whether you will accept them or not.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.

Montreal,

Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

I Send to your Excelle cy M. de Lapauſe, Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General to the Army, on the Subject of the too rigorous Article which you impoſe on the Troops by the Capitulation, and to which it would not be poſſible for us to ſubſcribe; be pleaſed to conſider the Severity of that Article.

I flatter myſelf, that you will be pleaſed to give Ear to the Repreſentations that Officer will make to you on my Part, and have Regard to them.

I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Conſideration, &c.

(Signed) Le Chevalier de LEVIS.

His Excellency Major General Amherſt.

Camp before Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

THE Letter which you have ſent me by M. de Lapauſe, has this Inſtant been delivered to me: All I have to ſay in Anſwer to it, is, That I cannot alter in the leaſt the Conditions which I have offered to the Marquis de Vaudreuil; and I expect his definitive Anſwer, by the Bearer, on his Return: On every other Occaſion I ſhall be glad to convince you of the Conſideration with which I am, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

M. le Chevalier de Levis.

Montreal, September 8, 1760.

SIR,

I Have determined to accept the Conditions which your Excellency propoſes. In Conſequence whereof, I deſire you will come to a Determination with Regard to the Meaſures to be taken relative to the Signing of the ſaid Articles.

I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Conſideration, &c.

(Signed) VAUDREUIL.

His Excellency Major General Amherſt.

Camp before Montreal, September 8, 1760.

SIR,

IN order to fulfil ſo much the ſooner, on my Part, the Execution of the Conditions which your Excellency has juſt determined to accept, I would propoſe that you ſhould ſign the Articles which I ſent Yeſterday to your Excellency, and that you would ſend them back to me by Major Abercrombie, that a Duplicate may be made of them immediately, which I ſhall ſign and ſend to your Excellency.

I repeat here, the Aſſurances of the Deſire I have to procure to your Excellency, and to the Officers and Troops under your Command, all poſſible Conveniencies and Protection: For which Purpoſe I reckon, that you will judge it proper, that I ſhould cauſe Poſſeſſion to be taken of the Gates, and place Guards immediately after the reciprocal Signature of the Capitulation: However, I ſhall leave this to your own Convenience, ſince I propoſe it only with a View of maintaining good Order, and to prevent, with the greater Certainty, any Thing being attempted againſt the good Faith, and the Terms of Capitulation, in order to which I ſhall give the Command of thoſe Troops to Colonel Haldimand, who I am perſuaded will be agreeable to you.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

His Excellency Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.

Camp before Montreal, September 8, 1760.

SIR,

I Have juſt ſent to your Excellency, by Major Abercrombie, a Duplicate of the Capitulation, which you have ſigned this Morning; and in Conformity thereto, and to the Letters which have paſſed between us, I likewiſe ſend Colonel Haldimand to take Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates of the Town; in Order to enforce the Obſervation of good Order, and prevent Differences on both Sides.

I flatter myſelf that you will have Room to be fully ſatisfied with my Choice, of the ſaid Colonel, on this Occaſion.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

His Excellency the Marquis de Vandreuil, &c.

Articles of Capitulation between His Excellency General Amherſt, Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majeſty's Troops and Forces in North America, and his Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Grand Croix of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis, Governor, and Lieutenant General for the King in Canada.

Article I. Twenty-four Hours after the Signing of the preſent Capitulation, the Engliſh General ſhall cauſe the Troops of His Britannick Majeſty to take Poſſeſſion of the Gates of the Town of Montreal; and the Engliſh Garriſon ſhall not come into the Place, till after the French Troops ſhall have evacuated it.

Article I. *The whole Garriſon of Montreal muſt lay down their Arms, and ſhall not ſerve during the preſent War. Immediately after the Signing of the preſent Capitulation, the King's Troops ſhall take Poſſeſſion of the Gates, and ſhall Poſt the Guards neceſſary to preſerve good Order in the Town.*

Article II. The Troops, and the Militia, who are in Garriſon in the Town of Montreal, ſhall go out by the Gate of with all the Honours of War, ſix Pieces of Cannon, and one Mortar, which ſhall be put on Board the Veſſel, where the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall embark, with ten Rounds for each Piece. The ſame ſhall be granted to the Garriſon of *Trois Rivieres*, as to the Honours of War.

Article III. The Troops and Militia, who are in Garriſon in the Fort of *Jacques Cartier*, and in the Iſland *St. Helen*, and other Forts, ſhall be treated in the ſame Manner, and ſhall have the ſame Honours; and theſe Troops ſhall go to Montreal or *Trois Rivieres*, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the firſt Sea Port in France by the ſhorteſt Way. The Troops who are in our Poſts, ſituated on our Frontiers, on the Side of Acadia, at *Detroit*, *Michilimakinac*, and other Poſts, ſhall enjoy the ſame Honours, and be treated in the ſame Manner.

Article III. *All theſe Troops are not to ſerve during the preſent War, and ſhall likewiſe lay down their Arms. The reſt is granted.*

Article IV. The Militia, after being come out of the above Towns, Forts, and Poſts, ſhall return to their Homes, without being moleſted, on any Pretence whatever, on Account of their having carried Arms.

Article IV. *Granted.*

Article V. The Troops, who keep the Field, ſhall raiſe their Camp, and march, Drums beating, with their Arms, Baggage and Artillery, to join the Garriſon of Montreal, and ſhall be treated in every Reſpect the ſame.

Article V. *Theſe Troops, as well as the others, muſt lay down their Arms.*

Article VI. The Subjects of His Britannick Majeſty, and of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Soldiers, Militia, or Seamen, who ſhall have deſerted, or left the Service of their Soverign, and carried Arms in North America, ſhall be, on both Sides, pardoned for their Crime; they ſhall be, reſpectively, returned to their Country; if not, each ſhall remain where he is, without being ſought after, or moleſted.

Article VI. *Refuſed.*

Article VII. The Magazines, the Artillery, Firelocks, Sabres, Ammunition of War, and in general, every Thing that belongs to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as well in the Towns of Montreal, and Trois Rivieres, as in the Forts,

and

and Posts mentioned in the third Article, ſhall be delivered up, according to exact Inventories, to the Commiſſaries, who ſhall be appointed to receive the ſame in the Name of His Britannick Majeſty. Duplicates of the ſaid Inventories ſhall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Article VII. *This is every Thing that can be aſked, on this Article.*

Article VIII. The Officers, Soldiers, Militia, Seamen, and even the Indians, detained on Account of their Wounds, or Sickneſs, as well in the Hoſpital, as in private Houſes, ſhall enjoy the Privileges of the Cartel, and be treated accordingly.

Article VIII. *The Sick and Wounded ſhall be treated the ſame as our own People.*

Article IX. The Engliſh General ſhall engage to ſend back to their own Homes the Indians, and *Moraigans*, who make Part of his Armies, immediately after the ſigning of the preſent Capitulation. And in the mean Time, in order to prevent all Diſorders on the Part of thoſe who may not be gone away, the ſaid General ſhall give Safe-guards to ſuch Perſons as ſhall deſire them, as well in the Town, as in the Country.

Article IX. *The firſt Part Refuſed. There never has been any Cruelties committed, by the Indians of our Army: and good Order ſhall be preſerved.*

Article X. His Britannick Majeſty's General ſhall be anſwerable for all Diſorders on the Part of his Troops, and ſhall oblige them to pay the Damages they may do, as well in the Towns, as in the Country.

Article X. *Anſwered by the preceding Article.*

Article XI. The Engliſh General ſhall not oblige the Marquis of Vaudreuil, to leave the Town of Montreal, before the and no Perſon ſhall be lodged in his Houſe, 'till he is gone. The Chevalier Levis, Commander of the Land Forces; the principal Officers, and Majors, of the Land Forces, and of the Colony Troops, the Engineers, Officers of the Artillery, and Commiſſary of War, ſhall alſo remain at Montreal to the ſaid Day and ſhall keep their Lodgings there. The ſame ſhall be obſerved with regard to M. Bigot, Intendant, the Commiſſaries of Marines, and Writers, whom the ſaid M. Bigot ſhall have Occaſion for; and no Perſon ſhall be lodged at the Intendant's Houſe before he ſhall be gone.

Article XI. *The Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all theſe Gentlemen, ſhall be Maſters of their Houſes, and ſhall embark when the King's Ships ſhall be ready to ſail for Europe; and all poſſible Conveniencies ſhall be granted them.*

Article XII. The moſt convenient Veſſel that can be found ſhall be appointed to carry the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the ſtraiteſt Paſſage, to the firſt Sea Port in France. The neceſſary Accommodation ſhall be made for him. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, Governor of Montreal, and *Suite* of this General. This Veſſel ſhall be properly victualled at the Expence of His Britannick Majeſty; and the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall take with him his Papers, without their being examined; and his Equipages, Plate, Baggage, and alſo thoſe of his *Suite*.

Article XII. *Granted, except the Archives, which ſhall be neceſſary for the Government of the Country.*

Article XIII. If, before, or after, the Embarkation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, News of Peace ſhould arrive, and that, by the Treaty, Canada ſhould remain to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall return to Quebec or Montreal, every Thing ſhall return to its former State under the Dominion of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the preſent Capitulation ſhall become null and of no Effect.

Article XIII. *Whatever the King may have done on this Subject, ſhall be obeyed.*

Article XIV. Two Ships ſhall be appointed to carry to France le Chevalier de Levis, the principal Officers, and the Staff of the Land Forces, the Engineers, Officers of Artilery, and their *Suite*. Theſe Veſſels ſhall likewiſe be victualled, and the neceſſary Accommodations provided in them. The ſaid Officers ſhall take with them their Papers, without being examined, and alſo their Equipages and Baggage. Such of the ſaid Officers as ſhall be married, ſhall have Liberty to take with them their Wives and Children, who ſhall alſo be victualled.

Article XIV. *Granted; except that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the Officers of whatever Rank they may be, ſhall faithfully deliver up to us all the Charts and Plans of the Country.*

Article XV. A Veſſel ſhall alſo be appointed for the Paſſage of M. Bigot the Intendant, with his *Suite*; in which Veſſel the proper Accommodation ſhall be made for him, and the Perſons he ſhall take with him: He ſhall likewiſe embark with him his Papers, which ſhall not be examined, his Equipages, Plate and Baggage, and thoſe of his *Suite*. This Veſſel ſhall alſo be victualled as before-mentioned.

Article XV. *Granted; with the ſame Reſerve, as in the preceding Article.*

Article XVI. The Engliſh General ſhall alſo order the neceſſary and moſt convenient Veſſels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, Governor of *Trois Rivieres*, the Staff of the Colony, and the Commiſſary of the Marine; they ſhall embark therein, their Family, Servants, Baggage, and Equipages; and they ſhall be properly victualled, during the Paſſage, at the Expence of His Britannick Majeſty.

Article XVI. *Granted.*

Article XVII. The Officers and Soldiers, as well of the Land Forces, as of the Colony, and alſo the Marine Officers and Seamen, who are in the Colony, ſhall be likewiſe embarked for France, and ſufficient and convenient Veſſels ſhall be appointed for them. The Land and Sea Officers who ſhall be married, ſhall take with them their Families, and all of them ſhall have liberty to embark their Servants and Baggage. As to the Soldiers and Seamen, thoſe who are married, ſhall take with them their Wives and Children, and all of them ſhall embark their Havre Sacks and Baggage. Theſe Veſſels ſhall be properly and ſufficiently victualled at the Expence of His Britannick Majeſty.

Article XVII. *Granted.*

Article XVIII. The Officers, Soldiers, and all the Followers of the Troops, who ſhall have their Baggage in the Fields, may ſend for it before they depart, without any Hindrance or Moleſtation.

Article XVIII. *Granted.*

Article XIX. An Hoſpital-Ship ſhall be provided by the Engliſh General, for ſuch of the wounded and ſick Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, as ſhall be in a Condition to be carried to France, and ſhall likewiſe be victualled at the Expence of His Britannick Majeſty.

It ſhall be the ſame with regard to the other wounded and ſick Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, as ſoon as they ſhall be recovered. They ſhall be at Liberty to carry with them their Wives, Children, Servants, and Baggage; and the ſaid Soldiers and Sailors ſhall not be ſollicited nor forced to enter into the Service of his Britannick Majeſty.

Article XIX. *Granted.*

Article XX. A Commiſſary, and one of the King's Writers ſhall be left to take Care of the Hoſpitals, and of whatever may relate to the Service of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Article XX. *Granted.*

Article XXI. The Engliſh General ſhall alſo provide Ships for carrying to France the Officers of the Supreme Council, of Juſtice, Police, Admiralty, and all other Officers, having Commiſſions or Brevets from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, for them, their Families, Servants, and Equipages, as well as for the other Officers: And they ſhall likewiſe be victualled at the Expence of His Britannick Majeſty. They ſhall, however, be at Liberty to ſtay in the Colony, if they think proper, to ſettle their Affairs, or to withdraw to France, whenever they think fit.

Article XXI. *Granted: But if they have Papers relating to the Government of the Country, they are to be delivered to us.*

Article XXII. If there are any military Officers, whoſe Affairs ſhould require their Preſence in the Colony till next Year, they ſhall have Liberty to ſtay in it, after having obtained the Permiſſion of the Marquis de Vaudreuil for that Purpoſe, and without being reputed Priſoners of War.

Article XXII. *All thoſe whoſe private Affairs ſhall require their Stay in the Country, and who ſhall have the Marquis de Vaudreuil's Leave for ſo doing, ſhall be allowed to remain till their Affairs are ſettled.*

Article XXIII. The Commiſſary for the King's Proviſions, ſhall be at Liberty to ſtay in Canada till next Year, in order to be enabled to anſwer the Debts he has contracted in the Colony, on account of what he has furniſhed; but if he ſhould prefer to go to France this Year, he ſhall be obliged to leave, till next Year, a Perſon to tranſact his Buſineſs. This private Perſon ſhall preſerve, and have Liberty to carry off all his Papers, without being inſpected. His Clerks ſhall have leave to ſtay in the Colony, or to go to France; and in this laſt Caſe, a Paſſage, and Subſiſtence, ſhall be allowed them on board the Ships of His Britannick Majeſty, for them, their Families, and their Baggage.

Article XXIII. *Granted.*

Article XXIV. The Proviſions, and other Kind of Stores which ſhall be found in the Magazines of the Commiſſary, as well in the Towns of Montreal, and of *Trois Rivieres*, as in the Country, ſhall be preſerved to him, the ſaid Proviſions belonging to him, and not to the King, and he ſhall be at Liberty to ſell them to the French or Engliſh.

Article XXIV. *Every thing that is actually in the Magazines, deſtined for the Uſe of the Troops, is to be delivered to the Engliſh Commiſſary, for the King's Forces.*

Article XXV. A Paſſage to France ſhall likewiſe be granted, on Board of His Britannick Majeſty's Ships, as well as Victuals, to ſuch Officers of the India Company, as ſhall be willing to go thither, and they ſhall take with them their Families, Servants, and Baggage. The chief Agent of the ſaid Company, in caſe he ſhould chuſe to go to France, ſhall be allowed to leave ſuch Perſon as he ſhall think proper till next Year, to ſettle the Affairs of the ſaid Company, and to recover ſuch Sums as are due to them. The ſaid chief Agent ſhall keep Poſſeſſion of all the Papers belonging to the ſaid Company, and they ſhall not be liable to Inſpection.

Article XXV. *Granted.*

Article XXVI. The ſaid Company ſhall be maintained in the Property of the *Ecarlatines* and *Caſtors*, which they may have in the Town of Montreal; they ſhall not be touched under any Pretence whatever, and the neceſſary Facilities ſhall be given to the chief Agent, to ſend, this Year, his *Caſtors* to France, on Board his Britannick Majeſty's Ships, paying the Freight on the ſame Footing as the Engliſh would pay it.

Article XXVI. *Granted, with regard to what may belong to the Company, or to private Perſons; but if his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has any Share in it, that muſt become the Property of the King.*

Article XXVII. The free Exerciſe of the Catholick, Apoſtolick, and Roman Religion, ſhall ſubſiſt intire; in ſuch Manner that all the States and the People of the Towns and Countries, Places and diſtant Poſts, ſhall continue to aſſemble in the Churches, and to frequent the Sacraments as heretofore, without being moleſted in any Manner directly nor indirectly.

Theſe People ſhall be obliged, by the Engliſh Government, to pay to the Prieſts, the Tithes and all the Taxes they were uſed to pay, under the Government of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Article XXVII. *Granted, as to the free Exerciſe of their Religion. The Obligation of paying the Tithes to the Prieſts, will depend on the King's Pleaſure.*

Article XXVIII. The Chapter, Prieſts, Curates, and Miſſionaries, ſhall continue with an entire Liberty, their Exerciſe and Functions of their Cures, in the Pariſhes of the Towns and Countries.

Article XXVIII. *Granted.*

Article XXIX. The grand Vicars named by the Chapter to adminiſter to the Dioceſe during the Vacancy of the Epiſcopal See, ſhall have Liberty to dwell in the Towns or Country Pariſhes, as they ſhall think proper. They ſhall at all Times be free to viſit the different Pariſhes of the Dioceſe with the ordinary Ceremonies, and exerciſe all the Juriſdiction they exerciſed under the French Dominion. They ſhall enjoy the ſame Rights in Caſe of Death of the future Biſhop, of which Mention will be made in the following Article.

Article XXIX. *Granted; except what regards the following Article.*

Article XXX. If by the Treaty of Peace, Canada ſhould remain in the Power of His Britannick Majeſty, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall continue to name the Biſhop of the Colony, who ſhall always be of the Roman Communion, and under whoſe Authority the People ſhall exerciſe the Roman Religion.

Article XXX. *Refuſed.*

Article XXXI. The Biſhop ſhall, in Caſe of Need, eſtabliſh new Pariſhes, and provide for the Rebuilding of his Cathedral and his Epiſcopal Palace; and, in the mean Time, he ſhall have the Liberty to dwell in the Towns or Pariſhes, as he ſhall judge proper. He ſhall be at Liberty to viſit his Dioceſe with the ordinary Ceremonies, and exerciſe all the Juriſdiction which his Predeceſſor exerciſed under the French Dominion, ſave that an Oath of Fidelity, or a Promiſe to do nothing contrary to His Britannick Majeſty's Service, may be required of him.

Article XXXI. *This Article is compriſed under the foregoing.*

Article XXXII. The Communities of Nuns ſhall be preſerved in their Conſtitutions and Privileges. They ſhall continue to obſerve their Rules. They ſhall be exempted from lodging any Military, and it ſhall be forbid to trouble them in their Religious Exerciſes, or to enter their Monaſteries: Safeguards ſhall even be given them, if they deſire them.

Article XXXII. *Granted.*

Article XXXIII. The preceding Article ſhall likewiſe be executed with Regard to the Communities of Jeſuits, and Recolets, and of the Houſe of the Prieſts of Saint Sulpice at Montreal. Theſe laſt, and the Jeſuits, ſhall preſerve their Right to nominate, to certain Curacies and Miſſions, as heretofore.

Article XXXIII. *Refuſed till the King's Pleaſure be known.*

Article XXXIV. All the Communities, and all the Prieſts, ſhall preſerve their Moveables, the Property and Revenues of the Seignories, and other Eſtates which they poſſeſs in the Colony, of what Nature ſoever they be. And the ſame Eſtates ſhall be preſerved in their Privileges, Rights, Honours, and Exemptions.

Article XXXIV. *Granted.*

Article XXXV. If the Canons, Prieſts, Miſſionaries, the Prieſts of the Seminary of the Foreign Miſſions, and of St. Sulpice, as well as the Jeſuits, and the Recolets, chuſe to go to France, a Paſſage ſhall be granted them in his Britannick Majeſty's Ships: And they ſhall all have Leave to ſell, in Whole, or in Part, the Eſtates and Moveables which they poſſeſs in the Colonies, either to the French, or to the Engliſh, without the leaſt Hindrance or Obſtacle from the Britiſh Government.

They may take with them, or ſend to France, the Produce, of what Nature ſoever it be, of the ſaid Goods ſold, paying the Freight, as mentioned in the 26th Article. And ſuch of the ſaid Prieſts who chuſe to go this Year, ſhall be victualled during the Paſſage, at the Expence of his Britannick Majeſty; and ſhall take with them their Baggage.

Article XXXV. *They ſhall be Maſters to diſpoſe of their Eſtates, and to ſend the Produce thereof, as well as their Perſons, and all that belongs to them, to France.*

Article XXXVI. If, by the Treaty of Peace, Canada remains to His Britannick Majeſty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, Merchants, and other Perſons, who chuſe to retire to France, ſhall have Leave ſo to do from the Engliſh General,

neral, who ſhall procure them a Paſſage. And, nevertheleſs, if, from this Time to that Deciſion, any French or Canadian Merchants, or other Perſons, ſhall deſire to go to France, they ſhall likewiſe have Leave from the Engliſh General. Both the one and the other ſhall take with them, their Families, Servants and Baggage.

Article XXXVI. *Granted.*

Article XXXVII. The Lords of Manors, the Military and Civil Officers, the Canadians, as well in the Towns, as in the Country, the French ſettled or trading in the whole Extent of the Colony of Canada, and all other Perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſerve the entire peaceable Property and Poſſeſſion of their Goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immoveable, Merchandizes, Furrs, and other Effects, even their Ships; they ſhall not be touched, nor the leaſt Damage done to them, on any Pretence whatſoever. They ſhall have Liberty to keep, let, or ſell them, as well to the French, as to the Engliſh, to take away the Produce of them, in Bills of Exchange, Furrs, Specie, or other Returns, whenever they ſhall judge proper to go to France, paying their Freight, as in the 26th Article.

They ſhall alſo have the Furrs which are in the Poſts above and which belong to them, and may be on the Way to Montreal. And for this Purpoſe they ſhall have Leave to ſend, this Year, or the next, Canoes, fitted out, to fetch ſuch of the ſaid Furrs as ſhall have remained in thoſe Poſts.

Article XXXVII. *Granted; as in the 26th Article.*

Article XXXVIII. All the People who have left Acadia, and who ſhall be found in Canada, including the Frontiers of Canada on the Side of Acadia, ſhall have the ſame Treatment as the Canadians, and ſhall enjoy the ſame Privileges.

Article XXXVIII. *The King is to diſpoſe of his ancient Subjects: In the mean Time they ſhall enjoy the ſame Privilege as the Canadians.*

Article XXXIX. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the Frontiers of the Colony, on the Side of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other Places and Poſts of the Countries above, the married and unmarried Soldiers, remaining in Canada, ſhall be carried or tranſported into the Engliſh Colonies, or to Old England, and they ſhall not be troubled for having carried Arms.

Article XXXIX. *Granted; except with regard to the Canadians.*

Article XL. The Savages, or Indian Allies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the Lands they inhabit, if they chuſe to remain there; they ſhall not be moleſted on any Pretence whatſoever, for having carried Arms, and ſerved his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. They ſhall have, as well as the French, Liberty of Religion, and ſhall keep their Miſſionaries. The actual Vicars General, and the Biſhop, when the Epiſcopal See ſhall be filled, ſhall have Leave to ſend to them new Miſſionaries when they ſhall judge it neceſſary.

Article XL. *Granted; except the laſt Article, which has been already refuſed.*

Article XLI. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what State and Condition ſoever, who ſhall remain in the Colony, ſhall not be forced to take Arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty or his Allies, directly or indirectly, on any Occaſion whatſoever. The Britiſh Government ſhall only require of them an exact Neutrality.

Article XLI. *They become Subjects of the King.*

Article XLII. The French and Canadians ſhall continue to be governed according to the Cuſtom of Paris, and the Laws and Uſages eſtabliſhed for this Country; and they ſhall not be ſubject to any other Impoſts than thoſe which were eſtabliſhed under the French Dominions.

Article XLII. *Anſwered, by the preceding Articles, and particularly by the laſt.*

Article XLIII. The Papers of the Government ſhall remain, without Exception, in the Power of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and ſhall go to France with him. Theſe Papers ſhall not be examined on any Pretence whatſoever.

Article XLIII. *Granted, with the Reſerve already made.*

Article XLIV. The Papers of the Intendancy of the Offices of Comptroller of the Marine, of the ancient and new Treaſurers, of the King's Magazines, of the Office of the Revenues, and Forges of St. Maurice, ſhall remain in the Power of M. Bigot, the Intendant, and they ſhall be embarked for France in the ſame Veſſel with him. Theſe Papers ſhall not be examined.

Article XLIV. *The ſame as to this Article.*

Article XLV. The Regiſters, and other Papers of the ſupreme Council of Quebec, of the *Prevoſte*, and Admiralty of the ſaid City; thoſe of the royal Juriſdictions of *Trois Rivieres*, and of Montreal; thoſe of the *Seigneurials* Juriſdictions of the Colony; the Minutes of the Acts of the Notaries of the Towns and of the Countries; and, in general, the Acts, and other Papers that may ſerve to prove the Eſtates and Fortunes of the Citizens, ſhall remain in the Colony, in the Rolls of the Juriſdictions on which theſe Papers depend.

Article XLV. *Granted.*

Article XLVI. The Inhabitants and Merchants ſhall enjoy all the Privileges of Trade, under the ſame Favours and Conditions, granted to the Subjects of His Britannick Majeſty, as well in the Countries above, as in the Interior of the Colony.

Article XLVI. *Granted.*

Article XLVII. The Negroes and *Panis* of both Sexes, ſhall remain, in their Quality of Slaves, in the Poſſeſſion of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they ſhall be at Liberty to keep them in their Service in the Colony, or to ſell them, and they may alſo continue to bring them up in the Roman Religion.

Article XLVII. *Granted; Except thoſe who ſhall have been made Priſoners.*

Article XLVIII. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, the General and Staff Officers of the Land Forees, the Governors and Staff Officers of the different Places of the Colony; the Military and Civil Officers, and all other Perſons, who ſhall leave the Colony, or who are already abſent, ſhall have leave to name and appoint Attorneys to act for them, and in their Name, in the Adminiſtration of their Effects, moveable and immoveable, until the Peace. And if, by the Treaty between the two Crowns, Canada does not return under the French Dominions, theſe Officers or other Perſons, or Attorneys for them, ſhall have Leave to ſell their Manors, Houſes, and other Eſtates, their Moveables, and Effects, &c. to carry away, or ſend to France, the Produce, either in Bills of Exchange, Specie, Furrs, or other Returns, as is mentioned in the 37th Article.

Article XLVIII. *Granted.*

Article XLIX. The Inhabitants and other Perſons who ſhall have ſuffered any Damage in their Goods, moveable or immoveable, which remained at Quebec, under the Faith of the Capitulation of that City, may make their Repreſentations to the Britiſh Government, who ſhall render them due Juſtice, againſt the Perſon to whom it ſhall belong.

Article XLIX. *Granted.*

Article L. and laſt, The preſent Capitulation ſhall be inviolably executed in all its Articles, and bonâ fide on both Sides, notwithſtanding any Infraction and any other Pretence with Regard to the preceding Capitulations, and without making Uſe of Repriſals.

Article L. *Granted.*

P. S. *Article* LI. The Engliſh General ſhall engage, in Caſe any Indians remain after the Surrender of this Town, to prevent their coming into the Towns; and that they do not, in any Manner, inſult the Subjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Article LI. *Care ſhall be taken, that the Indians do not inſult any of the Subjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

Article